1	2	3	4
12	202	Widening of minor bridge at km 244/2 Hyderabad-Bhupalapatnam road	159.93
13	202	Widening to four-lanes from km 124/0 to 130/520 of Hyderabad-Bhupalapatnam road	1908.00
14	205	Reconstruction of minor bridges km 149/10 and 158/2 of Ananthapur-Chennai road	178.11
15	205	Improvement to Riding quality km 257/0 to 266/0 Ananthapur-Chennai road	244.46
16	205	Improvement to Riding quality km 273/0 to 278/2 Ananthapur-Chennai road	244.45
17	205	Improvement to Riding quality from km 37/0 to 52/0 Ananthapur-Chennai road	425.75
18	205	Reconstruction of weak and narrow culvert km 170/4 to 227/6 Ananthapur-Chennai road	325.40
19	205	Reconstruction of minor bridges at km 276/8 of Ananth pur-Chennai road	89.10
20	214	Construction of approaches to the RoB at km 19/8 of Kathipudi-Pamarru road	1053.46
21	214	Widening/Reconstruction of culverts km 6/0 to 31/0 of Kathipudi-Pamarru road	22.90
22	214	Reconstruction of culverts from km 150/0 to 159/0 Kathipudi-Pamarru road	26.00
23	214A	Construction of side drains from km 90/060 to 92/610 (both sides) of Digamaru-Ongole road	204.06
24	219	Improvement to Riding quality km 86/4 to 93/0, 96/0 to 98/5 and km 99/6 to 104/0 of Madanapalli-Krisshnagiri road	377.86

Process of poverty estimation

*24. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the entire process of poverty estimation by the Planning Commission is characterized by arbitrariness and gross under estimation;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are different agencies for devising poverty criteria like Ministry of Rural Development and States determining BPL status; and

(c) whether Government would fix uniform criteria for determination and identification of poor people for having estimates of BPL people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The methodology used by the Planning Commission for poverty estimation is based on recommendations made by some of the foremost economists and other experts in the field of poverty estimation. It uses poverty lines, based on per capita consumption expenditure as the criterion to estimate the incidence of poverty in the country, measured as the percentage of persons living below the poverty line. The Task Force on 'Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' (1979) constituted by the Planning Commission estimated the poverty line as per capita consumption of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level, corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kilocalories in rural areas and 2100 kilocalories in urban areas alongwith a minimum on non-food requirements, such as clothing, shelter, transport, etc. The Task Force estimated the calorie requirement for rural and urban areas separately from the age-sex-activity specific calorie allowances recommended by the Nutrition Expert Group (1968) and the age-sex-occupational structure of the population. Since March 1997 the Planning Commission is using state-specific poverty lines as the basis for estimating poverty in the country. The per capita consumption expenditure fixed for States/UTs for determination of the poverty line are derived from the national level poverty line, using state-specific price indices and inter-state price differentials, according to the methodology given by Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee). As per the recommendations of the Expert Group these state-specific poverty lines are updated using state-specific cost of living

indices, that is, Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) for rural areas and Consumer Price Indices for Industrial workers(CPIIW) for urban areas.

(b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas of the country. However, the State Governments, in association with the Ministry of Rural Development, are responsible for determining the BPL status and identifying the poor families in rural areas for the purpose of selection of beneficiary families under anti-poverty programmes.

(c) The estimation of poverty incidence in the country and the identification of individual BPL households are separate and distinct exercises. It may not be possible or even desirable to use a uniform criterion for both. The Expert Group on Identification of Households Below Poverty line (2002) set up by the Ministry of Rural Development explicitly recommended against the use of the poverty line as a criteron for BPL identification.

Cost overrun in pending Government projects

*25. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a cost overrun of more than 10 per cent in 315 pending Government projects, costing over Rs. 100 crore each;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not completing projects in the estimated time, State-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry is monitoring the projects to ensure their smooth completion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 1.10.2004, there were 315 central projects each costing more than Rs. 100 crore, that had cost overruns of about 10%. However, as on 1.7.2006, there were 159 delayed projects each costing Rs. 100 crore and above. Projects get delayed in implementation on account of various reasons such as (1) delay in acquisition of land, (2) delay in